

Union County Convention.

The Union Voters of Geauga County are requested to meet in Mass Convention at Chardon, on Saturday, June 10th, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing five Delegates to represent said County in the Union State Convention, to be held at Columbus on the 21st of the same month. Let there be a full attendance.

By order of the Central Committee.

J. O. CONVERSE,

Chairman.

Chardon, May 25, 1865.

The Last Rebel Army Surrendered—The War Ended.

It will be seen by the following official bulletin that the War is ended. The last organized force of the Rebellion—the Army of Kirby Smith—having surrendered, peace follows as a matter of course. But, as no formal declaration of war preceded hostilities, no formal declaration of peace will be made at their close. The order of the War Department releasing prisoners under sentence by military tribunal of imprisonment during the war, is sufficient;

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Major General Dix.  
A despatch from General Canby, dated May 24, states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.  
The following order has just been issued from the War Department:

That in all cases of sentence by military tribunal of imprisonment during the war, sentence be remitted and the prisoners discharged.

The Adjutant-General will issue immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By order of the President.

[Signed], EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The Problem of Reconstruction.

With the dawn of peace, we see but the beginning of the end. The war is over, but the work is not done. The Slaveholders' Rebellion is suppressed, but its spirit remains unsubdued. In short, the great problem of Reconstruction is yet to be solved.

We purpose to write no elaborate article upon this subject, but merely to set forth what we believe to be the only true and safe basis of Reconstruction, viz: THE ENTIRE AND PERFECT EQUALITY OF ALL RACES, IRRESPECTIVE OF COLOR, BEFORE THE LAW. To the question, so often asked, "What shall be done with the negroes?" we answer, Give them their rights and then let them alone, leaving them, like other men, free to assume their proper status in government and society.

The problem is not intrinsically so difficult as we choose to make it, in deference to old prejudices and wrongs. Great wisdom, skill and prudence will, doubtless, be required in perfecting the details of a work so vast and complicated; but the work itself is not, of necessity, so perilous as many suppose. It will be just as we may elect to have it—plain and easy as justice and right, or distracting and ruinous as injustice and wrong.

The hard-learned lesson of the war through which we have passed ought never to be forgotten or unheeded. At first, we sought only to save the Union, without destroying the evil that endangered it; but the experience of four terrible years has demonstrated our folly. We, at last, acknowledge the truth that justice to the slave, slow and reluctant though it was, ensured our success. We are now to reconstruct the Union. Shall we be profited by the past, or go blindly on until again and more severely instructed in our duty?

The most obvious dictate of justice and sound policy in the reconstruction of the Union, is, to grant to all loyal men in the States lately in rebellion, whether white or black, the elective franchise. To withhold the ballot from the loyal negro while conferring it upon the white man who has been his master, for whose benefit the Rebellion was inaugurated and prosecuted, and who will regard him as fit only for slavery, would be an act of flagrant and criminal injustice, which could not fail to receive its punishment. God forbid that our Government should be guilty of such base ingratitude! He who fights should be allowed to vote. His valor and devotion have contributed to save the Republic, be his color or condition what it may, should henceforth be made secure in the enjoyment of its blessings, and have an equal voice with all his fellow-countrymen in the enactment of its laws.

When will our people have learned that it is vain to resist the "logic of events," which, after all, is but the Providence of God? What truth can be more plain than that, if we do not concede to the negro his rights, he will, sooner or later, take them, against our will and at our cost? What greater madness and folly can be imagined, than to attempt to degrade him longer? Four millions of men, once slaves but now free, with the same instincts, desires and aspirations as other men, and, moreover, instructed in the art of war, when the pressure of military power is once removed from them, will be formidable indeed, if not permitted to feel that this Government belongs to them as well as their white countrymen. Talk not of negro equality! Let us hear no more of the impracticable scheme of colonization! However much we may regret it, these men are our countrymen, and the time is at hand when they must be guaranteed, not only personal freedom but political equality. We must do them justice as friends, or they will ultimately exact it as enemies.

President Johnson is reported to have said recently, that he would be content to leave the question of Negro Suffrage to the loyal whites of the Rebel States. We have great faith in President Johnson, and therefore cannot think such a remark could be intended to embody his broad view of the question of Reconstruction. Had he said all loyal men, without distinction of color, the sentiment would have seemed more beneficial to the man and the occasion. And this we are bound to believe is his sentiment as it is that of the country which sustains him. President Johnson must, ere this, have learned that it will not do to entrust the rights of the negro, or the destinies of the nation, in the hands of the Southern whites alone, who, though foiled in their efforts to destroy the Government, still cherish, as a class, the spirit, born of Slavery, which inspired those efforts, and made them so powerful for evil. If we could believe that he had this yet to learn, we should be far less hopeful of the immediate future.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation providing for the re-organization of North Carolina. Wm. W. Holden is appointed Provisional Governor, and it is made his duty to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations for the convening, at the earliest practicable moment, of a State Convention. No persons who were not qualified voters of the State previous to the passage of the ordinance of secession, or who shall not have taken the oath of amnesty, shall be qualified as electors, or eligible as members of said Convention. The various functions of the civil authority of the Government are to be at once resumed.

The Virginia Election.  
In the election for House of Delegates yesterday, the Democrats swept Virginia as far as known. In the Alexandria district, W. H. Dudley, Fairfax Court House, who has a bitter hatred to the Union, and became a cripple in the Rebel service, has been elected to the Senate, and J. A. English, no less bitter to the House. English took the oath of allegiance only the night before he announced himself a candidate.

Tribune's Special, 27th.

We are not at all surprised at this result.

There is no way to prevent such a state of things, or even a worse one, in every Southern State, but to arm the negro with the ballot.

Davis and Breckinridge Indicted for Treason.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1865.—The Grand Jury of the District to-day found a bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge for high treason. Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The overt act was the raid in July last within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this Court, the killing of citizens and the destruction of property. Breckinridge being present in person and Jeff. Davis constructively. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in the Court, and asked for a bench warrant in the case of Breckinridge, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps may be taken as will bring Davis before the Court for trial.

Terrible Explosion.

CHICAGO, May 29th.

The Tribune has special from New Orleans dated the 26th, which says the ordinance depot and magazine at Mobile, exploded at 2 o'clock yesterday. The shock was terrific, and the building was shook to its very foundation. Eight squares of buildings were destroyed, and five hundred persons were buried in the ruins. Loss estimated at \$3,000,000. The origin of the explosion has not been ascertained.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, May 29th, via Cairo, 29th.—The N. O. Bulletin's special of the 25th says: On the evening of the 24th, the main ordinance depot in Memphis, containing a dependent quantity of arms, exploded, killing and wounding many persons; thousands are buried in the ruins.

Eight thousand bales of cotton were destroyed. A great portion of the business portion of the city was badly damaged. Loss about \$3,000,000.

The irrepressible colored individual who took possession of a street car in Philadelphia, and was left by the telegraphic accident still sitting in lonely state in the captured car, has moved on. According to a Philadelphia paper, a second car came along of which the passengers of the first car availed themselves. The colored man did the same. Conductor No. 2 was going to place this car out of service also, but the passengers, who had waited some time, became impatient, and demanded that he should proceed. This he did, after some delay, and the "colored gentleman" moved off in triumph with his white brethren.

The Herald publishes a letter written on the 24th of last March at Washington, Ga., by ex-Senator Robert Toombs to a gentleman in Richmond, containing a dependent prophecy which the events of the past few months have fully realized. Toombs at that time had the most painful apprehensions for the future of the Confederacy, solely for the conviction of the total incapacity of Jeff. Davis and consequently the utter failure of his policy. Davis was regarded by Toombs as a complete failure, and the only hope of the people was in his overthrow. He did not think much more of Gen. Lee than of Davis. The enlistment of negroes he considered a disgrace that must look to most fatal consequences. He concluded by saying that we can well afford to fight if we can get rid of Davis and Lee, if not we can't.

A Washington correspondent who has seen the forthcoming report of the Committee on the conduct of the War, says that the testimony in relation to the Red River campaign is of a character most damaging to any military pretension of Gen. Banks. It demonstrates him to have been guilty of a mercenary motive, either for the benefit of himself or his friends, by cotton speculations. Gen. Butler in the Fort Fisher affair, is substantially vindicated. Gen. Burnside is exonerated in the Petersburg mine failure, which is attributed to a lack of confidence on the part of Gen. Meade. The failure to capture Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg, by General Meade is attributed to the same weakness.

The news of the surrender of Johnston's Army has been received in England, and everybody admitted that the Southern Confederacy had ceased to exist. Mr. White postponed, however, the question, and it was assumed that the question was under the consideration of the Cabinet.—The London Post, a Government organ, and ardent sympathizer with the Rebels admits that the Southern Confederacy no longer exists, and that therefore its belligerent rights have ceased.

A terrible storm passed over a portion of Johnson County, Kansas on Wednesday night of last week, blowing down houses, fences, uprooting trees, and doing much damage. Several persons were badly injured but no lives were lost. The storm also entered Missouri, taking an easterly course, and inflicting extensive damage until it reached St. Louis. At Sedalia several cars were blown off a side track, and a freight train ran into them completely wrecking the engine and six cars.

The story of Jeff. Davis having been placed in irons is repeated, the occasion being, it is said, an attempt to commit suicide. One officer and two soldiers remain constantly in the cell with him, and in the outer room of the easement are four other soldiers and an officer the whole being looked in from the outside.

President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in said rebellion; and whereas, many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas, many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for, and obtain amnesty and pardon; to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation, and thereupon keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect of the following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm), in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to slavery. So help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1st. All who are or shall have been precluded civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

2d. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid rebellion.

3d. All who shall have military or naval offices of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

4th. All who left their seats in Congress of the United States to aid in rebellion.

5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting rebellion.

6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

7th. All persons who have been, or are, absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding rebellion.

8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point, or at the United States Naval Academy.

9th. All persons who held pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding rebellion.

11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States on the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States, or have been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

12th. All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits of taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval confinement or custody, or under bonds of the military, naval or civil authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, for offenses of any kind, before or after conviction.

13th. All who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over \$20,000.

14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of the said proclamation, and who have not since then kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended, as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

By the President,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A Nashville special to the times says that it is reported that Isham G. Harris is captured. It is certain that some of the State archives and all the State bonds, together with \$200,000 in specie, belonging to the Treasury, were captured.

Junius Brutus Booth and J. S. Clarke the brother and brother-in-law of John Wilkes Booth, are still in prison. Ford, the manager of the theatre, has been released.

Information from Richmond announces the arrest of General Lee.

The Grand Review.

Such a spectacle as no other Continent ever saw, as this Continent will never see again, ended yesterday. The great armies that have saved the Union passed up Pennsylvania Avenue, out of mortal sight and into everlasting history. Henceforth they exist only in name. The Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of Georgia—they are names to conjure with forever, but the terrible force of them in battle has been wielded for four years only to vanish in a day, and to leave behind them results greater than themselves.

Such a pageant as yesterday and the day before witnessed is an event that has to search wide for precedent or parallel. From the times of Napoleon when one or two possibly equalled this in mere numbers, there is nothing to help the flight of the imagination till far back in ancient history where we may fancy the myriads of Darius passing in review before the tragedy of Arbela had piled the Persian host in hecatombs on the plain which their Macedonian conquerors trod. But the great armies of old history, of Darius or of Xerxes are shadows, while the great armies of to-day are living and breathing men. Those were the slavish instruments of tyranny and ambition; these are the right hands of a Nation struggling for its own life and the immortality of the Republic.

And these armies of ours passed in review before no ordinary spectators. The armies themselves—what are they? The Two Hundred Thousand Men who tramped with feet of flesh and blood by the White House—who are they but the sad survivors of successive armies of dead heroes whose earlier fate gave life to their remaining comrades and to the Republic? Past what do they file in quick procession Tuesday and Wednesday of this week and this memorable year? Past a tenanted White House from which has gone out the dead corpse of him who had earned the right to view this triumphal march! We know not on which to think most sorrowfully—the emptiness of the President's Mansion or the thinness of those soldier-ranks, where every living man seems to be accompanied by innumerable shadows of departed patriot warriors. Illustrious Dead are they all—more illustrious than any living—possessed of a more sacred and enduring fame than any who yet tread this whirling globe.

Nor is the mind carried backward only in its survey of this miraculous procession. We think of those who look on as well as of those who pass by. There stands the President whose hands are uplifted by these thronging thousands and who sees in them the visible support of his Government. There is the great commander whose all-embracing genius has saved the Nation. There are the representatives of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial Departments—each one thankful to the army that he has a department to administer. There are the diplomatic representatives of the great Powers of Christendom—gazing with earnest eyes on this demonstration of the greatest power; all conscious that no European sovereignty could match this marvelous demonstration of Democratic supremacy.

And there—whether far or near, whether from the steps of the White House or from the prairies of the West, or the shores of the Atlantic, or the summits of the mountains that divide a continent—there is the American people looking reverently, admiringly, affectionately on this march of their brothers through their capital, and like them inspired, uplifted, and strengthened by the occasion. No need to draw a lesson from it—still less to applaud those who make part of it. We but echo the cry of the army and of the People into whom the army will in a moment melt, Live the Republic—one and indivisible!—N. Y. Tribune.

List of Ohio Troops to be Mustered Out.

Below we give a list of the Ohio Infantry Regiments that are expected to report for payment and discharge at the several camps in this State, designated by general orders of the War Department for that purpose. It is not definitely understood whether the veteran regiments are to be mustered out entire or not; the presumption is, however, that these members only will be discharged whose term of service expire prior to the 1st of October, 1865:

REGIMENTS TO BE MUSTERED OUT AT CAMP CLEVELAND.—It is thought that the following regiments of Ohio soldiers will probably be mustered out at Camp Cleveland: 14th vet., 19th vet., 21st vet., 22nd vet., 37th vet., 38th vet., 41st vet., 40th vet., 55th vet., 57th vet., 68th vet., 98th vet., 72nd vet., 77th vet., 82d vet., 100th, 101st, 103d, 104th, 105th, 107th, 111th, 115th, 118th, 123d, 124th, and 125th.

Organizations that will probably report at Camp Chase and Fort Barracks:

4th vet., 15th vet., 20th vet., 23d vet., 25th vet., 26th vet., 27th vet., 30th vet., 31st vet., 32d vet., 49th vet., 43d vet., 45th vet., 46th vet., 51st vet., 53th vet., 60th vet., 62th vet., 64th vet., 65th vet., 76th vet., 71st vet., 73d vet., 76th vet., 78th vet., 40th vet., 81st vet., 90th vet., 95th vet., 96th vet., 97th vet., 98th vet., 102d, 110th, 113th, 114th, 122d, 126th, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d.

Organizations that will probably report at Camp Dennison:

5th vet., 11th vet., 13th vet., 17th vet., 18th vet., 23d vet., 33d vet., 36th vet., 39th vet., 47th vet., 49th vet., 52d vet., 53d vet., 54th vet., 56th vet., 59th vet., 63d vet., 69th vet., 70th vet., 74th vet., 75th vet., 79th vet., 83d vet., 89th vet., 91st vet., 92d vet., 93d vet., 94th vet., 106th, 108th, 116th.

Jeff's Cloak and Shawl.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1865.—Col. Pritchard, the captor of Jeff. Davis, presented to the War Department this morning the water-proof cloak and shawl worn by Davis at the time of his capture as a disguise. Davis wore the shawl as a hood, to conceal his masculine features. Col. Pritchard says that for the first three days after capture Jeff. appeared gloomy, but then became quite buoyant. Mrs. Davis has been very indignant all the time, and did everything possible to embarrass the captors. Secretary Stanton returned thanks to Col. Pritchard in the name of the people and President, and stated the offered reward would be paid to the men entitled to it, and a medal of honor to each one engaged in the capture, upon receipt of the Colonel's official report. Gov. Fenton, Senators Wilson and Foote, and others witnessed the presentation. Jeff. Davis's Private Secretary, Col. Burton M. Harrison, who was captured by Col. Pritchard, has been brought to this city and lodged in the Old Capitol Prison.

Ohio Troops in the Review.

The gallant soldier boys of Ohio had their share in the grand reviews of the present week, although a large proportion of the Ohio troops are still in the South and South-west, and therefore were unable to take part in the pageant. The Army of the Potomac is mainly composed of troops raised East of the Ohio line, Michigan being the only State largely represented. In the list of regiments passing in review on the first day we notice the Second Ohio Cavalry, which has won imperishable honor in the Cavalry Corps; the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry in the Ninth Corps, and the Fourth Ohio Infantry in the Second Corps. Both these regiments have won distinction.

On the second day, when the veterans who "marched down to the sea" took their way through Washington, Ohio was more largely represented. In the Army of the Tennessee, comprised of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, were the following Ohio regiments of Infantry: Seventy-sixth, Forty-sixth, Thirtieth, Fifty-seventh, Eighteenth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-seventh, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Seventeenth, Eighty-first, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Sixty-third, Twentieth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-eighth, and Thirty-second, with the Fifteenth Ohio Battery.

In the Army of Georgia, Sherman's Left Wing, composed of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, were the following Ohio Infantry regiments: Eighty-second, Twentieth, Fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-fourth, Sixty-ninth, Twenty-first, Ninety-fourth, Thirty-third, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Twenty-first, Ninety-eighth, Fifty-second, Fourteenth, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Ninety-second, Thirty-first, Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Fifth; with Battery G, 1st Ohio Artillery. In all there were forty-five Infantry regiments, one regiment of Cavalry, and two Batteries of Artillery, as Ohio's quota to the grand military pageant, being less than one-fourth the number of troops the State has kept in the field.—Cleveland Herald.

The Bulletin's New Orleans special says Generals Price, Buckner and Brent, and also staff officers arrived to-day as commissioners from Kirby Smith to negotiate with General Canby the terms of surrender.

Price, Buckner and Dick Taylor, on the part of the rebels, and Generals Canby and Heron had a consultation, the result of which is reported to be the surrender of all the rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department on the same terms as those effected with Johnston and Taylor.

Jackson advises state that the rebel Legislature met there on the 20th, as instructed by Governor Clark, and appointed Judges Sharkey, Fisher and Greigen a committee to go to Washington and confer with the President on the subject of calling a convention with a view to restoring Mississippi to the Union. The Legislature adjourned the same day.

A blacksmith was lately summoned to a county court as a witness in a dispute between two of his workmen. The judge, after hearing the testimony, asked him why he did not advise them to settle, as the case had already amounted to three-times the disputed sum. He replied, "I told the folks to settle; for I said the clerk would take their coats, the lawyers their shirts, and if they got into your honor's court you'd skin 'em."

Independence Ball.

An Independence Ball will be given at the CHARDON HOUSE, on TUESDAY, July 4th, 1865, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. All are invited. Music—Urley's Cotton Ball. Bill—\$5.00. BENTON & CO.

Chardon, May 26th, 1865. 822if

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WE ARE SELLING THIS SEASON

BALL'S

Ohio MOWER & REAPER,

QUAKER MOWER & REAPER,

RUSSELL'S Improved SCREW POWER

MOWER & REAPER.

THE OHIO MOWER & REAPER is too well and favorably known in Lake and Geauga counties to require any lengthy description. There are three sizes of this Machine—the Large, Medium and Junior. The platform to this Reaper is so arranged that it can be converted in a few minutes from a *Reaper* to a *Hand Rake*, with side delivery, so that you have a SELF-RAKING or Hand Rake, as you may prefer. Its Jointed Finger Bar, with set screw to raise or lower points of guards—its drag bar guiding the grass to the knives, and bringing draft upon forward part of frame nearest the horses, &c., &c., make it a Machine without a superior in the country.

The QUAKER MOWER & REAPER is all iron—has two driving wheels 40 inches in diameter—it is so constructed as to adapt itself to the ground—the bar remaining in its place without regard to construction, wheels may go—each wheel may drop into a dead furrow, water furrow, or ditch. You may cross a ditch straight or at any angle—the bar will always follow the ground over which it moves. The crank shaft and knife lose no motion—no matter in what position they may be placed.

The Quaker has a Stubble Rake or Dropping Attachment, requiring one man to both drive and manage delivery of Grain, and make a most perfect Self-Haker.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER MOWER & REAPER is a machine without cog-gearing. There is a Double Jointing Hinge, which will—however uneven the surface of the meadow may be—allow the finger-bar to conform to the surface. This Machine has been improved for the harvest of 1865, and adds much to the convenience, strength, and more perfect operation of the Machine.

The three above named Machines are not excelled by any for good work, heavy or light draft, simplicity of construction, and durability. There is no side draft or weight on horses' necks, and all of them are

FIRST CLASS REAPERS.

Farmers will do well to examine our Machines before purchasing elsewhere. In Geauga County, for further particulars, inquire of L. D. STANSELL, and H. N. WICK-OFF.

We are also Agents for PALMER'S EXCELSIOR HORSE PITCHFORK, PITT'S IMPROVED Threshing Machines, Horse Powers and Grain Drills, FEED-CUTTERS, PLOWS, CHURNS, &c.

RUSSELL & CROSWELL, State Street, Painesville, O. May 26th, 1865. 802if

New Goods

D. C. KELLOGG'S.

THE Undersigned would say to his friends and customers that he has just received a NEW Stock of Summer Goods, which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Market Prices, without regard to Cost.

His Stock consists of all kinds of Goods usually kept in this market. In the line of DRESS GOODS:

FRENCH POPLINS,

CHALLIES,

& DELAINES,

MERRIMAC, COCHICO

AND AMERICAN

Prints,

LADIES'

Summer Balmorals

of various Styles, and a Large Stock:

PATENT ELASTIC HOOP-

SKIRT,

FRENCH & AMERICAN

CORSETS,

A General Ass't of HATS & CAPS for men and boys, of Various Styles and Prices.

LADIES & CHILDREN'S

Summer Hats and Caps,

Great Stock of

Boots and Shoes:

Gents' Fine French Cal Boots,

Kip

OPERA

Congress Gaiters,

Prunelle

Boys Fine and Coarse Boots and Shoes,

Ladies' Shoes, Girls Fine Shoes,

Ladies Fine Prunelle Gaiters,

Gents' Baby Shoes, Yankee Notions, &c.:

General Ass't of NAILS by keg or lb.

The Undersigned keeps constantly on hand a Superior article of FAMILY FLOUR, manufactured expressly for his trade, from Selected Winter Wheat, by JAMES LEPPER